

PROFITABLE SOIL CULTURE

MONEY IN ASPARAGUS.

Essentials For the Successful Culture of This Profitable Crop.

"During the life of an asparagus bed each plant should yield a dollar in returns," said J. B. Norton, speaking before a farmers' week audience at Cornell University. Mr. Norton, who is a specialist on truck crops of the United States department of agriculture, gave the following essentials for successful asparagus growing: Land should be well drained, level, sandy loam that does not dry out badly in summer and near to markets. Manure, fertilizer, green manure and lime requirements should all be attended to before planting asparagus beds.

Names of varieties, according to Mr. Norton, often mean nothing. Choose plants from stock that has a good record as a producer; select from a nearby field if possible, and be sure of your stock first. Grow enough roots so you will have ten times as many plants as you will want for selecting the one year roots for planting in the field. "I never plant two-year-old roots," says Mr. Norton, "and do not believe in starting the seed in its permanent place. Root selection is a most important factor in getting a good bed."

Start the seed bed in early spring, rows eighteen inches apart, seed ten to the foot, one inch deep, give clean cultivation. To keep the slugs and beetles away use arsenate of lead or chickens. Plow out the roots in spring and plant about the time of the last frost.

After careful selection of roots plant in rows four feet apart, plants fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the row, cover three inches deep at first.

The trenches are made deep enough to leave the crowns eight or nine inches below the level. Use no intercropping system, but plant a cover crop (hairy vetch or crimson clover) the first two winters. With rust resisting asparagus the tops are left on in the fall and disked in the next spring, thus saving a great deal of labor and plant food.

Fertilize with manure in late winter, ten tons or more to the acre, or with chemical fertilizers, 300 pounds of nitrate of soda, 500 pounds of acid phosphate, 300 pounds of muriate of soda, applied before end of cutting season or before growth starts on young beds.

DRAFT HORSE ACTION.

Snappy Walk With Long Stride Indicates the Good Ground Cover.

Proper action in the draft horse is important, according to David Gray, assistant in animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Size and power are of little value if the horse has not enough agility to handle big weight in a manner yielding the greatest efficiency.

Action of the draft horse should be clean, bold and rather stylish. In moving the feet should be carried forward and back in a straight line without padding, winging or other irregularity of gait. In order to get the best and greatest stride with the least energy it is absolutely necessary that the feet move straight and smooth without effects of gait.

Knee action in the draft horse is not of great importance. A long stride which covers considerable ground is much more important than high knee action, as ability to cover ground in what is wanted. The walk is the important gait. It should be snappy and true with a good length of stride.

Profit in Pure Bred Hogs.

If you want to get started in pure bred hogs cheaply buy a pure bred gilt due to farrow in the spring and a good pure bred boar pig. You can use this boar on the sow and the sow pigs next fall and also the following year. By raising two litters a year you can have ten or twelve pure bred sows and gilts ready to breed by the time you need a new boar. If you make good selections in the beginning you can probably sell a few boar pigs for enough to cover the cost of the first sow and boar. It is just as easy to raise the pure breeds as granges, and if properly handled they are sure to be more profitable.

THE FRUIT GROWER.

A good time to prune fruit trees in the north is early in March. When the apple trees seem to need something—you do not really know what—try some hard wood ashes. The scientific sharp now claim that cranberries, strawberries, watermelons and potatoes do best without applications of lime. Sixty buds on the bearing wood of a grapevine are about the maximum for a strong vine. A less number is better for vines of weaker growth. Sixty buds should give 150 bunches of grapes. For tree wounds paint is a good dressing. Mix white lead and raw linseed oil and have it rather thick. If a heavy load of snow or ice comes on the berry bushes and shrubbery go around and knock off what you can with a pole. May save their breaking down.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUAMONS.

(Continued from Page 4.)

32 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. Eben Carlson; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 97c, P. 10c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.04, P. 20c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$2.05, P. 21c, A. C. 50c; 1915, \$2.30, P. 23c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 25, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, Tp. 33 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. Eben Carlson; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 92c, P. 8c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.04, P. 20c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$2.05, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 26, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, Tp. 31 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; A. John H. Carey; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, \$1.07, P. 11c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.24, P. 22c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$1.70, P. 17c, A. C. 50c; 1915, \$1.78, P. 18c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 27, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, Tp. 31 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; A. C. N. Carpenter; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, \$1.07, P. 11c; 1914, \$1.70, P. 18c, A. C. 50c; 1915, \$1.78, P. 18c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 28, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, Tp. 31 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; A. Castle & Anderson; 1910, 62c; 1912, 35c, P. 14c; 1913, \$1.04, P. 10c, A. C. 50c; 1914, 83c, P. 8c; 1915, 94c, P. 9c;

Tr. 29, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, Tp. 36 S. R. 37, E. W. M.; A. Bert H. Cave; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 82c, P. 8c;

Tr. 30, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13 Tp. 31 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; Mazie Christy and Ralph Christy; 1910, 62c; 1911, \$1.46, P. 15c; 1912, 91c, P. 9c; 1913, \$1.92, P. 19c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$1.45, P. 15c, A. C. 50c; 1915, \$1.65, P. 17c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 31, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, Tp. 31 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; A. John Doyle; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 82c, P. 8c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.04, P. 20c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$2.05, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 32, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, Tp. 32 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; A. H. M. Clemens; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 70c, P. 7c; 1912, 82c, P. 8c; 1913, \$2.04, P. 20c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$2.35, P. 23c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 33, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, Tp. 32 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. Jean H. Duren; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, \$2.05, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 34, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, Tp. 36 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; A. Noah Eggers, Jr.; 1910, \$1.25; 1915, \$2.00, P. 20c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 35, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13 Tp. 33 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. R. L. Clark; 1910, 62c; 1911, 49c, P. 5c; 1912, 82c, P. 8c; 1913, \$1.02, P. 10c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$1.03, P. 10c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 36, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13 Tp. 33 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. Merle L. Columbia; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 70c, P. 7c; 1912, 82c, P. 8c; 1913, \$2.04, P. 20c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$2.05, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 37, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13 Tp. 31 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; A. Roy C. Crabbill; 1910, 62c; 1911, 82c, P. 8c; 1912, 82c, P. 8c;

Tr. 38, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Tp. 37 S. R. 37, E. W. M.; A. H. E. Creel; 1910, \$1.25; 1912, 82c, P. 8c; 1913, \$2.04, P. 20c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$2.05, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 39, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, Tp. 31 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; A. Owen W. Creath; 1910, 62c; 1911, 54c, P. 5c; 1912, 70c, P. 4c; 1913, \$1.02, P. 10c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$1.03, P. 10c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 40, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, Tp. 31 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; A. E. V. Cunningham; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 97c, P. 10c; 1912, 82c, P. 8c; 1913, \$2.04, P. 20c, A. C. 50c; 1915, \$2.31, P. 23c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 41, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Tp. 37 S. R. 37, E. W. M.; A. C. G. Cunningham; 1910, \$1.25;

Tr. 42, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, Tp. 33 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. Wm. B. Dannevill; 1910, \$1.25; 1913, \$2.04, P. 20c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$2.05, P. 21c, A. C. 50c; 1915, \$2.30, P. 23c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 43, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, Tp. 31 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; A. A. O. Darcy; 1910, \$1.25; \$1911, 82c, P. 8c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.04, P. 20c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$2.45, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 44, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, Tp. 37 S. R. 37, E. W. M.; A. E. V. Cummerford; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 97c, P. 10c; 1912, 82c, P. 8c; 1913, \$2.04, P. 20c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$2.05, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 45, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Tp. 31 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; A. Daniel J. Davison; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 95c, P. 10c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.08, P. 20c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$1.65, P. 17c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 46, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Tp. 33 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. John E. Davis; 1910, 62c; 1911, 48c, P. 5c; 1912, 70c, P. 4c; 1913, \$1.02, P. 10c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 47, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, Tp. 33 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. A. D. J. Cahill; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 82c, P. 8c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.04, P. 20c, A. C. 50c; 1914, \$2.05, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 48, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, Tp. 32 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. Chas. H. Doorley; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 82c, P. 8c;

Tr. 49, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, Tp. 33 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; A. Dr. F. S. Harlan; 1910, 62c; 1911, 48c, P. 5c; 1912, 70c, P. 4c; 1913, \$2.06, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 50, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, Tp. 32 S. R. 41, E. W. M.; A. John H. Douglas; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 82c, P. 8c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.04, P. 20c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 51, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, Tp. 33 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. Dr. F. S. Harlan; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 82c, P. 8c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.06, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 52, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, Tp. 33 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. Dr. F. S. Harlan; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 82c, P. 8c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.06, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 53, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, Tp. 33 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. Dr. F. S. Harlan; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 82c, P. 8c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.06, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 54, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, Tp. 33 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. Dr. F. S. Harlan; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 82c, P. 8c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.06, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 55, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, Tp. 33 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. Dr. F. S. Harlan; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 82c, P. 8c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.06, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 56, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, Tp. 33 S. R. 40, E. W. M.; A. Dr. F. S. Harlan; 1910, \$1.25; 1911, 82c, P. 8c; 1912, 70c, P. 7c; 1913, \$2.06, P. 21c, A. C. 50c;

Tr. 57, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, T